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PART IV

Section I-B

CENTRAL ACTS AND ORDINANCES AND ORDERS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION BY THE PRESIDENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. L.D. 1536—Legis. 4-51-70, dated Bangalore, 13th November 1951.

Ordered that the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951 (Central Act No. LXV of 1951), published in the *Gazette of India*, Part II, Section 1, dated the 1st November 1951, be re-published in the *Mysore Gazette*, for general information.

By Order of His Highness the Maharaja,

N. R. JAYA RAO,
Legal Remembrancer and
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MINISTRY OF LAW.

Received Assent on 31st October 1951.

THE INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951

(LXV OF 1951).

AN

ACT

to provide for the development and regulation of certain industries.

BE it enacted by Parliament as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—(*1*) This Act may be called the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

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(*2*) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(*3*) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. Declaration as to expediency of control by the Union.—It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the Union should take under its control the industries specified in the First Schedule.

3. Definitions.—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*a*) "Advisory Council" means the Central Advisory Council established under Section 5;

(*b*) "Development Council" means a Development Council established under Section 6;

(*c*) "factory" means any premises, including the precincts thereof, in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on or is ordinarily so carried on—

(*i*) with the aid of power, provided that fifty or more workers are working or were working thereon on any day of the preceding twelve months; or

(*ii*) without the aid of power, provided that one hundred or more workers are working or were working thereon on any day of the preceding twelve months and provided further that in no part of such premises any manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power;

(*d*) "industrial undertaking" means any undertaking pertaining to a scheduled industry carried on in one or more factories by any person or authority including Government;

(*e*) "notified order" means an order notified in the Official Gazette;

(*f*) "owner" in relation to an industrial undertaking, means the person who, or the authority which, has the ultimate control over the affairs of the undertaking, and, where the said affairs are entrusted to a manager, managing director or managing agent, such manager, managing director or managing agent shall be deemed to be the owner of the undertaking;

(*g*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(*h*) "Schedule" means a Schedule to this Act;

(*i*) "scheduled industry" means any of the industries specified in the First Schedule.

4. Saving.—Nothing in this Act shall apply to an industrial undertaking if the capital invested therein does not exceed rupees one lakh.

CHAPTER II.

THE CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS.

5. Establishment and constitution of Central Advisory Council and its functions.—(*1*) For the purpose of advising it on matters concerning the development and regulation of scheduled industries, the Central Government may, by notified order, establish a Council to be called the Central Advisory Council.

(*2*) The Advisory Council shall consist of a Chairman and such other members not exceeding thirty in number, all of whom shall be appointed by the Central

Government from among persons who are in its opinion capable of representing the interests of—

(*a*) owners of industrial undertakings in scheduled industries;

(*b*) persons employed in industrial undertakings in scheduled industries;

(*c*) consumers of goods manufactured or produced by scheduled industries;

(*d*) such other class of persons including primary producers, as in the opinion of the Central Government, ought to be represented on the Advisory Council.

(*3*) The term of office of, the procedure to be followed in the discharge of their functions by, and the manner of filling casual vacancies among, members of the Advisory Council, shall be such as may be prescribed.

(*4*) The Central Government,

shall consult the Advisory Council in regard to—

(*a*) the making of any rules, other than the first rules to be made under sub-section (*3*);

(*b*) the exercise by the Central Government of any of the powers conferred upon it under Section 16 of sub-section (*1*) of Section 17;

and may consult the Advisory Council in regard to any other matter connected with the administration of this Act in respect of which the Central Government may consider it necessary to obtain the advice of the Advisory Council.

6. Establishment and constitution of Development Councils and their functions.—(*1*) The Central Government may by notified order, establish for any scheduled industry or group of scheduled industries, a body of persons to be called a Development Council which shall consist of members who in the opinion of the Central Government are—

(*a*) persons capable of representing the interests of owners of industrial undertakings in the scheduled industry or group of scheduled industries;

(*b*) persons having special knowledge of matters relating to the technical or other aspects of the scheduled industry or group of scheduled industries;

(*c*) persons capable of representing the interests of persons employed in industrial undertakings in the scheduled industry or group of scheduled industries;

(*d*) persons not belonging to any of the aforesaid categories, who are capable of representing the interests of consumers of goods manufactured or produced by the scheduled industry or group of scheduled industries.

(*2*) The number and the term of office of, and the procedure to be followed in the discharge of their functions by, and the manner of filling casual vacancies among members of a Development Council shall be such as may be prescribed.

(*3*) Every Development Council shall be, by virtue of this Act, a body corporate by such name as may be specified in the notified order establishing it, and may hold and transfer property and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

(*4*) A Development Council shall perform such functions of a kind specified in the Second Schedule as may be assigned to it by the Central Government and for whose exercise by the Development Council it appears to the Central Government expedient to provide in order to increase the efficiency or productivity in the scheduled industry or group of scheduled industries for which the Development Council is established, to improve or develop the service that such industry or group

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of industries renders or could render to the community or to enable such industry or group of industries to render such service more economically.

(5) A Development Council shall also perform such other functions as it may be required to perform by or under any other provision of this Act.

7. Reports and accounts of Development Councils.—(1) A Development Council shall prepare and transmit to the Central Government and the Advisory Council, annually, a report setting out what has been done in the discharge of its functions during the financial year last completed.

(2) The report shall include a statement of the accounts of the Development Council for that year, and shall be transmitted as soon as accounts therefor have been audited, together with a copy of any report made by the auditors on the accounts.

(3) The statement of account shall be in such form as may be prescribed, being a form which shall conform to the best commercial standards, and the statement shall show the total of remuneration and allowances paid during the year to members and officers of the Council.

(4) A copy of each such report of a Development Council, or made by the auditors on its accounts, shall be laid before Parliament by the Central Government.

8. Dissolution of Development Councils.—(1) The Central Government may, if it is satisfied that a Development Council should cease to continue in being, by notified order, dissolve that Development Council.

(2) On the dissolution of a Development Council under sub-section (1), the assets of the Development Council, after its liabilities, if any, are met therefrom, shall vest in the Central Government for the purposes of this Act.

9. Imposition of cess on scheduled industries in certain cases.—(1) There may be levied and collected as a cess for the purposes of this Act on all goods manufactured or produced in any such scheduled industry as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government by notified order a duty of excise at such rate as may be specified in the notified order, and different rates may be specified for different goods or different classes of goods:

Provided that no such rate shall in any case exceed two annas per cent of the value of the goods.

Explanation.—In this sub-section, the expression "value" in relation to any goods shall be deemed to be the wholesale cash price for which such goods of the like kind and quality are sold or are capable of being sold for delivery at the place of manufacture and at the time of their removal therefrom, without any abatement or deduction whatever except trade discount and the amount of duty then payable.

(2) The cess shall be payable at such intervals, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed, and any rules made in this behalf may provide for the grant of a rebate for prompt payment of the cess.

(3) The said cess may be recovered in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue.

(4) The Central Government may hand over the proceeds of the cess collected under this section in respect of the goods manufactured or produced by any scheduled industry or group of scheduled industries to the Development Council

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established for that industry or group of industries, and where it does so, the Development Council shall utilise the said proceeds—

(*a*) to promote scientific and industrial research with reference to the scheduled industry or group of scheduled industries in respect of which the Development Council is established ;

(*b*) to promote improvements in design and quality with reference to the products of such industry or group of industries ;

(*c*) to provide for the training of technicians and labour in such industry or group of industries ;

(*d*) to meet such expenses in the exercise of its functions and its administrative expenses as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER III

REGULATION OF SCHEDULED INDUSTRIES.

10. Registration of existing industrial undertakings.—(*1*) The owner of every existing industrial undertaking and the owner of any industrial undertaking for the establishment of which effective steps have been taken, not being the Central Government, shall, within a period of six months from the commencement of this Act, register the undertaking in the prescribed manner.

(*2*) The Central Government shall also cause to be registered in the same manner every existing industrial undertaking of which it is the owner.

11. Licensing of new industrial undertakings.—(*1*) No person or authority other than the Central Government, shall, after the commencement of this Act, establish any new industrial undertaking, except under and in accordance with a licence issued in that behalf by the Central Government :

Provided that a Government other than the Central Government may, with the previous permission of the Central Government, establish a new industrial undertaking.

(*2*) A licence or permission under sub-section (1) may contain such conditions including, in particular, conditions as to the location of the undertaking and the minimum standards in respect of size to be provided therein as the Central Government may deem fit to impose in accordance with the rules, if any, made under section 30.

12. Revocation and amendment of licences in certain cases.—(*1*) If the Central Government is satisfied, either on a reference made to it in this behalf or otherwise, that any person or authority, to whom or to which, a licence has been issued under section 11, has, without reasonable cause, failed to establish or to take effective steps to establish the new industrial undertaking in respect of which the licence has been issued within the time specified therefor or within such extended time as the Central Government may think fit to grant in any case, it may revoke the licence.

(*2*) Subject to any rules that may be made in this behalf, the Central Government may also vary or amend any licence issued under section 11 :

Provided that no such power shall be exercised after effective steps have been taken to establish the new industrial undertaking in accordance with the licence issued in this behalf.

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13. Licensing of substantial expansions of industrial undertakings.—The provisions of sections 11 and 12 shall apply in relation to the effecting of any substantial expansion of an industrial undertaking as they apply in relation to the establishing of any new industrial undertaking.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section "substantial expansion" means the expansion of an existing industrial undertaking which is of such a nature as to amount virtually to a new industrial undertaking, but does not include any such expansion as is normal to the undertaking having regard to its nature and the circumstances relating to such expansion.

14. Procedure for the grant of licence or permission.—Before granting any licence or permission under section 11 or section 13, the Central Government may require such officer or authority as it may appoint for the purpose, to make a full and complete investigation in respect of applications received in this behalf and report to it the result of such investigation and in making any such investigation, the officer or authority shall follow such procedure as may be prescribed.

15. Power to cause investigation to be made into scheduled industries or industrial undertakings.—Where the Central Government is of the opinion that—

(*a*) in respect of any scheduled industry or industrial undertaking or undertakings—

(*i*) there has been, or is likely to be, a substantial fall in the volume of production in respect of any article or class of articles relatable to that industry or manufactured or produced in the industrial undertaking or undertakings, as the case may be; for which, having regard to the economic conditions prevailing, there is no justification; or

(*ii*) there has been, or is likely to be, a marked deterioration in the quality of any article or class of articles relatable to that industry or manufactured or produc d in the industrial undertaking or undertakings, as the case may be, which could have been or can be avoided; or

(*iii*) there has been or is likely to be a rise in the price of any article or class of articles relatable to that industry or manufactured or produced in the industrial undertaking or undertakings, as the case may be, for which there is no justification; or

(*iv*) it is necessary to take any such action as is provided in this Chapter for the purpose of conserving any resources of rational importance which are utilised in the industry or the industrial undertaking or undertakings, as the case may be; or

(*b*) any industrial undertaking is being managed in a manner likely to cause serious injury or damage to the interests of the consumers or a substantial body thereof, for whom the articles or any class of articles manufactured or produced therein are or is intended;

the Central Government may make or cause to be made a full and complete investigation into the circumstances of the case by such person or body of persons as it may appoint for the purpose.

16. Powers of Central Government on completion of investigation under section 15.—(*1*) If after making or causing to be made any such investigation as is referred to in section 15, the Central Government is satisfied that action under this section is desirable, it may issue such directions to the industrial undertaking or undertakings

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concerned as may be appropriate in the circumstances for all or any of the following purposes, namely :—

(*a*) regu'ating the production of any article or class of articles by the industrial undertaking or undertakings and fixing the standards of production ;

(*b*) requiring the industrial undertaking or undertakings to take such steps as the Central Government may consider necessary to stimulate the development of the industry to which the undertaking or undertakings relates or relate ;

(*c*) prohibiting the industrial undertaking or undertakings from resorting to any act or practice which might reduce its or their production, capacity or economic value ;

(*d*) controlling the prices, or regulating the distribution, of any article or class of articles which have been the subject matter of investigation.

(*2*) Where a case relating to any industry or industrial undertaking or undertakings is under investigation, the Central Government may issue at any time any direction of the nature referred to in sub-section (*1*) to the industrial undertaking or undertakings concerned, and any such direction shall have effect until it is varied or revoked by the Central Government.

17. Special provisions for direct control by Central Government in certain cases.—(*1*) If after a direction has been issued in pursuance of section 16, the Central Government is of opinion that the direction has not been complied with and that any industrial undertaking in respect of which the direction has been issued is being managed in a manner highly detrimental to the scheduled industry concerned or to the public interest, the Central Government may, by notified order, authorise for a period not exceeding five years any person or a Development Council or any other body of persons (hereinafter referred to as the authorised person) either to take over the management of the whole or any part of the undertaking in supersession of any other person or body of persons in charge thereof or to exercise with respect to the whole or any part of such undertaking such functions of control as may be provided by that order.

(*2*) Where the authorised person has been authorised to take over the management of the industrial undertaking, he shall take all such steps as may be necessary to take into his custody or under his control all the property, effects and actionable claims to which the industrial undertaking is or appears to be entitled, and all the property and effects of the industrial undertaking shall be deemed to be in the custody of the authorised person as from the date of the notified order.

(*3*) Where the authorised person has been authorised to exercise any functions of control in re'ation to an industrial undertaking, the undertaking, shall be carried on in accordance with any directions given by the authorised person in accordance with the provisions of the notified order and any person having any functions of management in relation to the undertaking or part thereof shall comply with any such directions.

(*4*) The authorised person shall in all cases exercise his functions in accordance with any instructions given to him by the Central Government, so, however, that he shall not have any power to give to any other person any directions under this section inconsistent with the provisions of any Act or instrument determining the functions of the authority carrying on the undertaking except in so far as may be specifically provided by the order.

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(5) If at any time it appears to the Central Government on the application of the owner of the industrial undertaking or otherwise, that the purpose of the order made under this section has been fulfilled or that for any other reason, it is not necessary that the order should remain in force, the Central Government may, by notified order, cancel such order and on the cancellation of any such order, the management or the control, as the case may be of the industrial undertaking shall vest in the owner of the undertaking.

(6) Any order made under this section shall have effect, notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any enactment other than this Act or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any enactment other than this Act.

18. Power of person or body of persons appointed under section 15 to call for assistance in any investigation.—(1) The person or body of persons appointed to make any investigation under section 15 may choose one or more persons possessing special knowledge of any matter relating to the investigation to assist him or it in holding the investigation.

(2) The person or body of persons so appointed shall have all the powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), for the purpose of taking evidence on oath (which he or it is hereby empowered to administer) and of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents and material objects, and the person or body of persons shall be deemed to be a civil court for all the purposes of section 195 and Chapter XXXV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).

CHAPTER IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

19. Powers of Inspection.—(1) For the purpose of ascertaining the position or working of any industrial undertaking or for any other purpose mentioned in this Act or the rules made thereunder, any person authorised by the Central Government in this behalf shall have the right—

(a) to enter and inspect any premises;

(b) to order the production of any document, book, register or record in the possession or power of any person having the control of, or employed in connection with, any industrial undertaking; and

(c) to examine any person having the control of, or employed in connection with, any industrial undertaking.

(2) Any person authorised by the Central Government under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

20. General prohibition of taking over management or control of industrial undertakings.—After the commencement of this Act, it shall not be competent for any State Government or a local authority to take over the management or control of any industrial undertaking under any law for the time being in force which authorises any such Government or local authority so to do.

21. Certain administrative expenses of Development Councils to be paid from moneys provided by Parliament.—Such administrative expenses as relate to the emoluments of officers of a Development Council who are appointed by or with the

approval of the Central Government, shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

22. Power of the Central Government to issue directions to Development Councils.—In the exercise of its functions under this Act, every Development Council shall be guided by such instructions as may be given to it by the Central Government and such instructions may include directions relating to the manner in which, and the purpose for which, any proceeds of the cess levied under section 9 which may have been handed over to it, shall be expended.

23. Questions relating to amount of capital invested in and undertaking to be decided by Central Government.—If, for the purpose of section 4, any question arises with respect to the amount of capital invested in an industrial undertaking, the decision of the Central Government thereon shall be final.

24. Penalties.—(*1*) Whoever contravenes or attempts to contravene, or abets the contravention of, the provisions of sub-section (*1*) of section 10 or of sub-section (*1*) of section 11, or of sub-section (*1*) of section 11 read with section 13, or of sub-section (*3*) of section 17 or of any direction issued under section 16, or of any rule the contravention of which is punishable under this section shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both, and, in the case of a continuing contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention.

(*2*) If the person contravening any of the said provisions is a company, every person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the contravention and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly :

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(*3*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*2*), where an offence under this Act, has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director or manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation —For the purposes of this section,—

(*a*) "company" means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals ; and

(*b*) "director" in relation to a firm means a partner in the firm.

25. Power to delegate.—The Central Government may, by notified order, direct that any power exercisable under this Act by it, other than the power specified in section 16 and sub-section (*1*) of section 17 may be exercised in such cases and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order by such officer or authority (including in the said expressions any Development Council, State Government, officer or authority of the State Government) as may be specified in the direction.

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26. Previous sanction of Central Government for prosecutions.—No prosecution for any offence punishable under section 24 shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Central Government.

27. Jurisdiction of courts.—No court inferior to that of a presidency magistrate or a magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under section 24.

28. Exemption in special cases.—The Central Government may, if satisfied that it is in the public interest so to do, exempt any scheduled industry or any industrial undertaking for such period as it may specify from the operation, of all or any of the provisions of this Act or any rules made thereunder.

29. Protection of action taken in good faith.—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding, whatever shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or the rules made thereunder.

30. Power to make rules.—(*1*) The Central Government may, subject to the condition of previous publication, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) the constitution of the Advisory Council and Development Councils, the term of office and other conditions of service of, the procedure to be followed by, and the manner of filling casual vacancies among, members of the Advisory Council or a Development Council ;

(*b*) the form of the statement of account to be furnished by a Development Council ;

(*c*) the intervals at which, the time within which, and the manner in which the cess leviable under section 9, shall be payable and the rebate for the prompt payment of such cess ;

(*d*) the expenses which a Development Council may meet from the proceeds of the cess levied under section 9, which may have been handed over to it;

(*e*) the appointment by or with the approval of the Central Government of any officers of a Development Council ;

(*f*) the facilities to be provided by any industrial undertaking for the training of technicians and labour ;

(*g*) the collection of any information or statistics in respect of any scheduled industry ;

(*h*) the manner in which industrial undertakings may be registered under section 10 and the levy of a fee therefor ;

(*i*) the procedure for the grant or issue of licences and permissions under section 11 or section 13, the time within which such licences or permissions shall be granted or issued including, in particular, the publication of notices calling for applications and the holding of such public inquiry in relation thereto as may be necessary in the circumstances ;

(*j*) the fees to be levied in respect of licences and permissions issued under this Act ;

(*k*) the matters which may be taken into account in the granting or issuing of licences and permissions, including in particular, the previous consultation by the Central Government with the Advisory Council or any Development Council or both in regard to the grant or issue of any such licences or permission ;

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(*l*) the procedure to be followed in making any investigation under this Act;

(*m*) the conditions which may be included in any licences and permissions;

(*n*) the conditions on which licences and permissions may be varied or amended under section 12;

(*o*) the maintenance of books, accounts and records relating to an industrial undertaking;

(*p*) the submission of special or periodical returns relating to an industrial undertaking by persons having the control of or employed in connection with, such undertaking, and the forms in which, and the authorities to which, such returns and reports shall be submitted;

(*q*) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed under this Act.

(*3*) Any rule made under this section may provide that a contravention thereof shall be punishable under section 24.

(4) All rules made under this section shall be laid for not less than seven days before parliament as soon as possible after they are made, and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make during the session in which they are so laid, or the session immediately following.

31. Application of other laws not barred.—The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not, save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, in derogation of any other Central Act for the time being in force, relating to any of the scheduled industries.

32. Amendment of section 2, Act XIV of 1947.—In section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947),—

(*a*) in sub-clause (*i*) of clause (*a*), after the words "by a railway company" the words "or concerning any such controlled industry as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government" shall be inserted;

(*b*) after clause (*e*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

'(*ee*) "controlled industry" means any industry the control of which by the Union has been declared by any Central Act to be expedient in the public interest;.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

[*See* sections 2 and 3 (*i*)].

Any industry engaged in the manufacture or production of any of the following, namely :—

(1) Aircraft.
(2) Arms and ammunition.
(3) Coal, including coke and other derivatives.
(4) Iron and steel.
(5) Mathematical and scientific instruments.
(6) Motor and aviation fuel, kerosene, crude oils and synthetic oils.
(7) Ships and other vessels propelled by the agency of steam, or by eletricity or other mechanical power.
(8) Sugar.
(9) Telephones, telegraph apparatus and wireless communication apparatus.

(10) Textiles made wholly or in part of cotton or jute.
(11) Automobiles, including tractors.
(12) Cement.
(13) Electric lamps and fans.
(14) Electric motors.
(15) Heavy chemicals including fertilizers.
(16) Heavy machinery used in industry including ball and roller bearing and gear wheels and parts thereof, boilers and steam generating equipment.
(17) Locomotives and rolling stock.
(18) Machine tools.
(19) Machinery and equipment for the generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy.
(20) Non-ferrous metals including alloys.
(21) Paper including newsprint and paper board.
(22) Pharmaceuticals and drugs.
(23) Power and industrial alcohol.
(24) Rubber goods.
(25) Leather and leather goods.
(26) Textiles made of wool.
(27) Vanaspati and vegetable oils.
(28) Agricultural implements.
(29) Batteries, dry cells and storage.
(30) Bicycles and parts thereof.
(31) Hurricane lanterns.
(32) Internal combustion engines.
(33) Power-driven pumps.
(34) Radio receivers.
(35) Sewing and knitting machines.
(36) Small and hand tools.
(37) Glass and ceramics.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

[*See* section 6(*4*)].

Functions which may be assigned to Development Councils:—

(1) Recommending targets for production, co-ordinating production programmes and reviewing progress from time to time.

(2) Suggesting norms of efficiency with a view to eliminating waste, obtaining maximum production, improving quality and reducing costs.

(3) Recommending measures for securing the fuller utilisation of the installed capacity and for improving the working of the industry, particularly of the less efficient units.

(4) Promoting arrangements for better marketing and helping in the devising of a system of distribution and sale of the produce of the industry which would be satisfactory to the consumer.

(5) Promoting standardisation of products.

(6) Assisting in the distribution of controlled materials and promoting arrangements for obtaining materials for the industry.

(7) Promoting or undertaking inquiry as to materials and equipment and as to methods of production, management and labour utilisation, including the discovery and development of new materials, equipment and methods and of improvements in those already in use, the assessment of the advantages of different alternatives and the conduct of experimental establishments and of tests on a commercial scale.

(8) Promoting the training of persons engaged or proposing engagement in the industry and their education in technical or artistic subjects relevant thereto.

(9) Promoting the retraining in alternative occupations of personnel engaged in or retrenched from the industry.

(10) Promoting or undertaking scientific and industrial research, research into matters affecting industrial psychology and research into matters relating to production and to the consumption or use of goods and services supplied by the industry.

(11) Promoting improvements and standardisation of accounting and costing methods and practice.

(12) Promoting or undertaking the collection and formulation of statistics

(13) Investigating possibilities of decentralizing stages and processes of production with a view to encouraging the growth of allied small scale and cottage industries.

(14) Promoting the adoption of measures for increasing the productivity of labour, including measures for securing safer and better working conditions and the provision and improvement of amenities and incentives for workers.

(15) Advising on any matters relating to the industry (other than remuneration and conditions of employment) as to which the Central Government may request the Development Council to advice and undertaking inquiries for the purpose of enabling the Development Council so to advise, and

(16) Undertaking arrangements for making available to the industry information obtained and for advising on matters with which the Development Councils are concerned in the exercise of any of their functions.

K. V. K. SUNDARAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.